WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bur-of the Ustree Passe and New York Associa. Prizes is at 21 to 26 Ann street. All information a documents for public use instantly disseminated the press of the whole country.

" It was the Father of his Country, "first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen,' who set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors and as an unwritten law of the American People."-Samuel J. Tilden.

"In-the opinion of this House, the prec dent established by WASHINGTON and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."-The 46th House of Representatives of the United States.

The election reveals the Republican strength in the nation, compared with the Democratic strength, as abnormally great. The landslide of 1894 is still sliding. New York has been held Republican by a majority that must be classed with the extraordinary majority of 1894 It is over 70,000. Ohio, Massachusetts, and Iowa, three other States electing Governors. show a like condition of affairs. Ohio's mafority may be 80,000, Massachusetts's 70, 000, and Iowa's 75,000, all Republican. And the two Southern States of Kentucky and Maryland, together with New Jer sey, which alone of the Northern States remained Democratic throughout the civil war and down to to-day, have all gone Republican; Kentucky by 10,000, Maryland by 20,000, and New Jersey by 15,000. The Republicans have also carried the Senates of Ohio, Maryland, and New York, where Federal Senators will be chosen in 1897, the present Senators being Democratic. Tammany has made New York city appear Democratic again.

The Bishop's Lesson to His Friends

There was more steadying instruction for reformers in Bishop POTTER's ante-election letter to the Good Government clubs, say Ing that he was with them as against the Fusionists, than was contained in any other speech or paper published during the campaign. The feelings of reformers, particu larly of the anti-Tammany kind, usually burn at both ends. Glorification of themselves stimulates their vituperation of their enemies. In a campaign their opponents and themselves are vice and virtue personified, the evidence of their virtue and the proof of the opposite party's viciousness being carried alike in their own hats.

The local anti-Tammany reformers even went further, and classed people who could see white marks on Tammany men or spots on the Reform tickets, and who were less enthusiastic for the triumph of the Reform ers and the defeat of their foes, as blind or contaminated traitors to the public welfare, and friends of wickedness, differing only in degree from the depraved organization which they were opposing.

They might have remained complacent in

this self-estimate before the unexpected independence of the Goo Goos, whose simple joy in the sense of standing up for some principles which they said they had, was enough to make them sneer at the particular pretensions of the Reform Fusionists; and laugh at the reported horrors of Tam-But what can the Reformers do with Bishop POTTER? He is a very distinguished New Yorker, of full age and sense of responsibility, and without the Goo Goo prejudice of pride in running a political machine by himself. He's a serious man, and though he comes from the very heart of the Reformers, he bluntly denied that there is any material difference between their cause and that of Tammany. They, the virtuous, were part of a "base alliance," engaged in making "mortifying surrenders" and "in compromising principle." They were in practical politics which was "bad," morally bad; while in the Bishop's opinion the mass of citizens not serving "personal ends" ought to let the self-serving Fusionists alone and stand by the Good Government people,

against whom the Bishop had no criticism. To be sure, any fundamental difference between the manner of making up the Goo Goo ticket and of making either the Fusion ticket or the Tammany ticket, must have been imperceptible to most people; but Bishop Potten thought he saw a difference. just as the regular Reformers thought they saw a difference in their own favor. The instructive fact for the Reformers to consider is that Bishop POTTER, a man of unimpeachable character, thought differently from themselves, both as regards their own superiority and Tammany's degradation.

Moral: Be charitable to your enemies; be not puffed up.

The Wedding at St. Thomas's.

The wedding which is to occur to-day at St. Thomas's Church will be, to all intents and purposes, a public exhibition, in which the popular interest has been provoked and stimulated to an extraordinary degree by published descriptions of arrangements for the ceremony and of details concerning the wardrobe and the dowry of the bride, which could not have been obtained by the newspapers giving them except through the agency of those hearest to her.

It is evident, therefore, that there has been a desire both to awaken and to gratify popular curiosity as to the marriage. Everything has been done to make it a conspicuous event; the most famous wedding in our history, so far as public interest in it is concerned. This readiness to contribute to the popular gratification, by making the occasion notable for its display and concealing nothing of general interest with regard to it, may be commended as a concession to the democratic sentiment of this country. The people are not churlishly shut out from the enjoyment. The show is for them all, and not for a privileged few merely. Of course, admission to the church where the ceremony is to take place will be by particular invitation only, but everybody is allowed to know of the splendor of the arrangements for it, the magnificent floral decorations, and the programme of the orchestral music. A royal wedding in a monarchical country could not be conducted with more regard for popular gratification.

of inherited wealth greater than those of the young American girl who to-day will be married to a youthful and relatively impoverished English Duke. She represents in her wealth the revolution in transportation which has been brought about by the introduction of the agency of steam during this century. The VANDERBILT fortune is due to the genius of its founder in utilizing that agency in the practical development of transportation. The boyish Duke represents the power of inherited rank and title which meantime has been declining in the world. The bride really has the substance in her wealth. The groom has merely the shadow of past greatness in his title. Without her money his title would be of little consequence to him. He must keep up the glory, so far as he can maintain it, by dazzling the English public with the magnificence of his outward and In this marriage, therefore, the advantage

of position is with the American bride. She supplies the essential. The Englishman puts in the frills only. By bringing to him wealth she contributes the real. By making her a Duchess he gives in return only the fanciful and fictitious. She goes up no higher in the scale of rank, but rather descends from the topmost elevation which she occupied as an American woman. He retains his English rank and gains the American money requisite for supporting it in a way to command English respect.

Hence the chief significance of this wedding is democratic, and not aristocratic. The bride will enter the British aristocracy by marriage only. By birth she will always be outside its ranks and a child of American democracy. Aristocracy came to democracy to get the substance of wealth, without which, unless it have the actual distinction which arises from intrinsic individual supe riority, it is mere vanity. An American girl with a dowry of five millions, and perhaps five or ten times as many millions as a pros pective inheritance, can find in the Almanach de Gotha a host of men eager for her hand in marriage. Her wealth will be taken as an equivalent for the highest aristocratic rank. If she wants a coronet she can buy it as she buys a diamond necklace; and even a crown may not be beyond her reach. But if she accepts as an equivalent for her hand in marriage anything less than the sentimental prize of respect and affection, she makes a poor bargain. The young people to be married at St. Thomas's to-day are neither of them important personages in themselves, except so far as their union is glorified by the sentiment which makes important and poetic the humblest wedding. Undoubtedly they will rejoice when the show is over and they can escape from the publicity into which they have been thrust temporarily by artificial means.

The First Year of the New Czar.

The first anniversary of the reign of NICHOLAS II, has been celebrated throughout Russia, and the military, ecclesiastical, and social ceremonials have been of the most pompous kind.

When the young Czar's reign began, year ago, there was the greatest curiosity everywhere in Europe as to his character and disposition, and as to the policy which he might favor when he took up the reins of government. Would he follow the ways of his austere sire, or those of his milder grandsire? Would his course be pacific and placatory, or would it be the reverse? What would be the influences that would affect his conduct ?

After a year of his reign Europe is better acquainted with his character than it was at the time of his father's death. He is known as a ruler of moderate temper, large intelligence, sufficient strength of will, and sober judgment in affairs of State. He has in no way reversed the policy of ALEXANDER III. It must be assumed that he inherita his predecessor's desire for the maintenance of peace, as, had he possessed a bellicose mind, there have been occasions upon which he might easily have given evi-He has intervene in Turkish affairs, and to take a more aggressive course than he has taken toward Japan, and to adopt measures that would have brought Russia into collision with England; but he has not at any time succumbed to the temptation. Had the first NICHGLAS been on the throne during the past critical year, or had the reigning Czar's predecessor lived for another year, it may be doubted whether the peace of the world would have been maintained as it has been.

NICHOLAS II, has also continued in the ways of his father so far as the development of Russia's resources is concerned. We have had occasion to know of his lively interest in the aggrandizement of his country through the agencies of peace; we recently gave some account of the desirable commercial measures which he has favored, and of the great public works which have been prosecuted with renewed energy during the brief period of his reign. The genius of Russian diplomacy has wrought most advantageously for the great Northern Empire with-

The young Czar has given no sign of favoring any of those political measures which are known as "liberal." In this respect, as in so many others, his reign has been a continuation of that of his father.

The best thing that can be said of NICH-OLAS II. thus far is that he has avoided every occasion of disturbance, that he has never acted with precipitancy, and that he has held Russia steady to the purpose which is traditional with his dynasty. If his reign has not, in a political sense, been progressive, neither has it been reactionary, as compared

The British Fleet in the Gulf.

with previous reigns.

In view of the critical relations of Great Britain and Venezuela, it becomes interesting to note what naval force Vice-Admiral JAMES ELPHINSTONE ERSKINE, commanding the North American and West Indies station, has in or near Caribbean waters.

At Barbadoes is the Canada, of 2.380 tons, 2,000 horse power, and ten guns. Among the other Gulf islands are the Tourmaline, 2,120 tons, 1,800 horse power, and twelve guns; the Mohawk and Tartar, sisterships, like our Yorktown class, each of 1,770 tons, 3,500 horse power, and six guns; the Partridge, a little lighter than our Petrel, of 755 tons, 1,200 horse power, and six guns. Larger than any of these, and with powerful engines, is the Magiclenne, of 2,950 tons, 9,000 horse power, and six guns, which is at Bermuda, where also is the Buzzard, of 1,140 tons, 2,000 horse power, and eight guns. The finest of all the vessels, the Crescent, of 7,700 tons, 10,000 horse power, and thirteen guns, the Admiral's flagship, is to leave Halifax for Bermuda during the coming week. Soon, also, the Pelican, of 1,130 tons, 1,060 horse power, and eight

These nine vessels, then, will be available. No royal bride has ever gone to her hus- and a tenth is likely to come as a relief to marks. "have the full credit of possessing

guns, will proceed south.

power, and twelve guns, which has gone to England, unless, indeed, she herself returns. Venezuela has no navy of consequence most of her few vessels, we believe, being sailing craft, carrying small companies of coast guards or marines. Of her ports that might possibly be seized, the most prominent are La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo and Ciudad-Bolivar. This last has the advantage for England of being near the disputed boundary; but it is on the Orinoco, and might on that account receive more protection by obstructions in the stream besides having some defences. Porto Cabello, which is of more commercial importance, has some works, and is also protected by a bar which, it would appear, the heavier British vessels could not cross. La Guayra is the place that would perhaps be most likely to receive an attack, although somewhat fortified, since it is the port of Caracas, the capital, and in addition a large

proportion of the customs duties are received

Moses. In commenting upon the assertion of the eminent Mosaist, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, that "the books of MosEs are older than any other book, or part of any book, in Hebrew or any other language," we took occasion to remark that the Egyptians possessed an ancient literature at the time when MosEs was found by PHARAOH's daughter in the ark of bulrushes among the flags at the river's brink. We mentioned only the ancient literature of Egypt, with which Moses was acquainted when he wrote his books; but we might also have referred to the literature of other Oriental countries which was time-worn as far back as the days of MosEs.

When Rabbi WISE saw our remarks he lost patience, and cried out:

"Where is it, that ancient literature? Where is the book, scroll, or literary monument of primeral hu-manity older than Moses? The Egyptologists have not discovered it, and we cannot go behind their returns. We maintain only that the Moses book is older than any other book."

Now, we have upon several occasions de ferred to the judgment of Rabbi Wise, and never have been affected by the sarcastic references often made to him by our Jewish contemporaries as the "Western Pope." But a few weeks ago we deferred to his judgment that the oyster is kosher, though we were well aware that this shellfish has been condemned as trefa by nearly every orthodox rabbi in the world. We were willing to listen to the voice of the President of the Hebrew Union College in that case as in other cases.

But we cannot defer to the authority of Rabbi Wise when he asserts that the Pen tateuch is the oldest literature in the world It is in stern tones that he makes demand upon THE SUN: "Where is there any older ? Where is the book, scroll, or literary monu ment of primeval humanity older than Moses?" Why, venerable Rabbi! you have not kept up with modern research into an cient things. You have not taken the trouble to examine any of the numerous works which give report of these researches. affirm that you have not, for, if you had you would never ignore them all when standing up against THE SUN.

In half a dozen of the countries of the Oriental world there were most important literary productions ages before the birth of Moses. Even though not books made of paper and written with pens or printed from type, they are not to be regarded as any the less literature than if they had been printed or written. They exist in the Indies; they found by archeologists from Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean. There is not a doubt of their antiquity or of their authenticity.

Without asking the rabbi at this moment to take up the more ponderous books upon the subject in the chief languages of Europe, we may call his attention to two or three of the most recent utterances by scholars of undisputed authority.

At the Church Congress held at Norwich. in England, last month, that most eminent archæologist, the Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD H. SAYCE, formerly professor of comparative philology at Oxford University, delivered a discourse in which he dealt with a mass of very ancient literary material found in recent excavations; and this discourse proved to be of so much interest that our London correspondent transmitted the chief parts of it to THE SUN by cable. Among other things, Prof. SAYCE said :

"From Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, and from Paiestine itself, old literatures and inscribed monu-ments are pouring in coeval with the age of the patri-archs and that of Mosza. We now know that the Mosaic age in the East was a highly literary one, as literary, in fact, as the age of the Renaissance in Europe, and that it would have been a miracle if the Israelites, whether in Egypt or Canaan, had not shared in the gen eral literary culture of the time. In the century be fore the exodus, active correspondence was constantly going on from the banks of the Nile to those of the Enphrates. That correspondence was in the foreign language and foreign script of Babylonia. necessitating the existence all over the civilized East of scho raries, teachers, and pupils. The antiquity of Chaitean literature was equally great. The chief cities of that country boasted of their libraries, some of which were founded 6,000 years ago. At the very time when ABRAHAN was born in Ur of Chaldea, one of its poets was composing a great epic in twelve books, which formed the close of the long preceding period of epic verse. So far as the ancient East is co is a modern invention."

We are unwilling to believe that our Jewish American Mosaist, Rabbi Wise, will fling away these revelations as worthless, or that he will again ask, in his mandatory way, "Where is it, that ancient literature ?"

Another distinguished archæologist who spoke at the Norwich Church Congress last month was Mr. THEOPHILUS PINCHES of the department of antiquities in the British Museum, who gave an account of some of the Babylonian literature recently brought to light. The text of a Babylonian inscription has been discovered and interpreted, which forms the introduction to a canticle couched in an exceedingly poetical form, describing a lost city of glory, the paradise of the earth. He also spoke of many other characteristic Mesopotamian literary tablets which were very old at the time of Moses.

We need not here give more of the archeological data spoken of at the Church Congress, and accepted as authentic by the scholarly churchmen there assembled, without producing in their mind any doubt of the authenticity of the Bible.

Let us turn from Mesopotamia to India. We are led to believe, after reading the American Israelite for a long time, that Rabbi Wise has a fair amount of respect for the Oriental scholarship of Prof. MAX MULLER. In the October number of the Nineteenth Century, Prof. MULLER has an essay upon the age of certain sacred books, in which he speaks of the antiquity of the Vedic literature of India. He quotes Mr. TILAK as putting the time of the origin of that literature as far back as 6000 B. C., and Prof. Jacobi as putting it at a later period, and says that though he himself puts it at a yet later time, it is, in any event, far earlier than the times of the Pentateuch of Moses. "Let the Brahmins," he rehend with a dowry richer and prospects | the Cicopatra, of 2,380 tons, 2,000 horse | the oldest, the most remote, and, in conse- make patriotic citizens out of very many hun-

quence, the most obscure and the most difcult of the sacred books of the world." He then resorts to questioning:

"Are there not the higher critics who tell us that date compared with the dates of Egyptian and Baby lonian monuments? And are there not still higher critics, who assure us that even that ancient Egyp-tian and Babylonian civilization, as represented in hieroglyphic and cuneiform writings, must be looke upon, as guite modern, and as the last outcome only of a much earlier and far more primitive civilization

We offer for the consideration of Rabbi Wisz the various passages here quoted, not because of their superior importance, but because they are the most recent references to the subject that have come under our notice. If he desires a further answer to the questions which he has asked, he can very easily procure it. But he must not get impatient or wrathful.

We may say that no word of the scholars here mentioned can be regarded as invalidating in any measure the authenticity or the authority of the books of Moses. But we must add that the revelations of modern archæology have made it certain that there were books in the world, and a very important literature, both religious and historical, long before Moses lived.

The Lawfulness of Sunday Golf.

The arrest of two gentlemen on Staten Island for playing golf on Sunday seems to have been not only without justification in law, but in direct disregard of the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the judicial department of the State, in which Richmond county is included.

In a Queens county case, which came before the General Term sitting in Brooklyn about ten years ago, it was held that the provision of the Penal Code which forbade playing" on Sunday prohibited only such public play as disturbed the peace of the day, and had no application to a quiet game of ball conducted without noise or outery interfering with the comfort of the community.

It is ridiculous to pretend that golf playing is a public sport "disturbing the peace of the day" at any time. A game of golf, in point of morals, is as harmless as a Sunday stroll, and a great deal more beneficial than a Sunday stroll without any-

thing to interest the stroller. Judge Joseph F. BARNARD of Poughkeepsie, who wrote the opinion of the Supreme Court in the ball-playing prosecution to which we refer, declared that the essential characteristic of the crime of Sabbath breaking under the Penal Code is the doing of something to disturb the repose of the community on Sunday. Where a play or exercise lacks this element it does not con stitute the crime.

In view of this decision, and others of like effect, there appears to be no excuse for police officers or committing magistrates, who treat Sunday golf players as criminals

Our Own Oysters.

A short time ago a Baltimore paper printed an article attributing to the long drought the decline of the Chesapeake Bay oysters in quality. The effect that the drought may have upon the oysters in the Chesapeake Bay may be difficult to state with accuracy; but certainly here in the waters of New York the recent drought seems to have improved our oysters im mensely.

Years ago Prince's Bay oysters were among the finest in the market. Then they began to decline, until they became so poor that there was little or no market for them This season they have come up again, and to the surprise and delight of the skippers and dealers they are finer than they were ever known to be before. The oysters of Prince's Bay and of the Great Kills are now better than any that are taken from Chesapeake Bay. The amount of "meat," as the oystermen call it, to the bushel is nearly twice as great as it used to be.

This change for the better in our oysters is generally attributed to the fact that the oil companies have found a way of disposing of the sludge acid, with which they were in the habit of covering the surface of the lower bay some years ago. Now that that nuisance is altogether abated, the water of the bay is in its normal condition of purity, and consequently oysters and clams are fat and healthy.

By the way, it may be well to remind the oyster planters that the stakes which they use are, in very many cases, altogether too stout, and when they are broken or sawed off near the surface they constitute a serious danger to sailboats and small craft generally, especially in rough weather. There is no necessity for driving such heavy stakes. or for having so many of them.

The Monroe Doctrine is not dead. If it were a trial to the death between the Monroe Doctrine and the Democratic party, the Democracy would be doomed to die first. It's a poor Democrat who won't stand by his country.

Last Friday was the day set for Col. WAR-ING's foremen to make their rounds on bicycles. but owing to a tack of steering ability several of them appeared without wheels. For two weeks they have been attending riding schools and consulting their friends on how to wheel with impunity. The art of steering comes hard. Doubtless, like most beginners, when trying to steer clear of a given object, they dash madly into it. While the wheel order will not be enforced until each foreman feels that other people have an even chance of life when he is or the road, we venture to offer to these new riders timely word of advice:

If anything is coming toward you on the same side of the street, dismount and wait for it to go by; if it is approaching from behind, keep ahead of it. Divide your attention between your own and

other vehicles in the ratio of about 1 to 3 Never ride too close to an object that is imnovable, or that is liable to rebound Give cable cars, coal teams, and elevated road

illars pienty of room. Don't try riding "hands off" for three weeks. If without a bell, use your lungs. Don't scorch on a wet pavement. We are told that the uniform will consist of a

white cap and blue jacket, trousers of any hue and cut being permissible. For the foremen's sake, we regret the choice. White and blue pure and unspotted, is an attractive combina tion, but when stained or mottled all the pleas ing effect is lost. Until they become tolerably surefooted we think a shade of brown would b more appropriate.

Brother PLATT can now speak of Brother MILLER as the indulgent husband spoke of his belaboring wife: "It amused him and didn't

We do not feel any alarm because the immigration to this country from Europe is not as large as it was years ago. It is large enough for us. We do not desire any greater addition to our population from abroad than a quarter of a milion a year, and the addition was more than that during the last fiscal year. In the ten months of the current year the addition has been very nearly 300,000, and by the end of December it will probably be increased by fifty or sixty thousand. It seems to us that this measure of immigration is fully as large as is desirable and we shall not be sorry if it is very much easened hereafter. A good round number for any year would be 100,000. It is not easy to dreds of thousands of aliens every year, even though all of them were harmless material of

It gives us pleasure to relieve the feelings of the Goo Goos by assuring them that they didn' do it. Neither did Bishop Porrun do it. THEopone Roosevery had more to do with it, but we doubt if he was the decisive factor. A much more effective one was the Hon, WILLIAM L. STRONG: but it was about on the cards any way.

There is a grave question in the minds of newspaper publishers of the honesty of purchasing news from persons who undoubtedly have broken faith with their employers to obtain it, or who have stolen it from those who wished to keep it a secret—The Ostfook.

The question cannot be a grave one in the mind of any honorable newspaper. There is but one judgment in the case. An honorable newspaper cannot be a receiver of stolen goods, knowing that they were stolen, nor can it en courage persons to break faith with their employers, by paying them to do so,

The Committee of Fifty's parsimony was a bigger contribution to the Tammany cam paign than Bishop POTTER's letter.

any respectable social circle express a desire to exer-cise the right of suffrage. Southern, women have an unspeakable disgust for the pro-suffrage agitation.— Wilmington, N. C., Messenger. These are surprising assertions. We are sur

that the last one of them cannot be justified or made applicable to all Southern women At Atlanta last week a congress of women was held in the Woman's Building at the Exposition. A day was set apart for the question

of woman suffrage, and the interest in it was made manifest by the crowd of women in the building. Southern women made speeches in favor of woman suffrage, and Southern women applauded the strongest passages in these speeches. The arguments advanced by Miss FLORIDA CUNNINGHAM were such as would have given complete satisfaction to that veteran n the cause, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

In the same week a constitutional provision conferring the right of suffrage upon the women of South Carolina was under debate in the Constitutional Convention at Columbia. It was defeated, but a number of the member cast their votes in favor of it, and we cannot suppose they would have done this had they believed that their vote would produce unspeak-

able disgust among the women of the State. It is true that the woman suffrage movement has never advanced in any Southern State as it has in several Northern States. But it is as true that there have been marked signs of its existence in a number of the Southern States within recent years.

The Democratic organization of New York city, it will be observed, wins again in a year of general Democratic disaster outside.

There are a lot of Western places that are orever boasting of their rivalry with New York. They are bound to be bigger, more popilous, or more wealthy than New York. They swagger as they blow their horns, and grin as hey give out yells of defiance. Chicago is one of these Western places. It makes a noise that is heard for miles around its borders, but that never reaches New York.

There is not any rivalry between New York and Chicago at the Atlanta Exposition. If Chicago makes a toploftical exhibit there, all right. If she wants to send her crack regiment there, why, send it. If she has a brigade of speechmakers there, let them scream till the air s blue. All we have to say is, Go it, Chicago and let all Atlanta know that ye are in rivalry with New York.

New York is all right, both where she stands and at Atlanta.

There have been bigger things at work than Sunday beer or free silver.

Some excellent rules in favor of good English have been adopted by the faculty of Cornell University. One of them provides that an examiner may reject the composition of any stu dent which is marred by gross faults of expression, or in which technical terms are incorrectly used, or figures of speech are jumbled, or the spelling of words is wrong. Such a composition will be returned to its writer, after the examiner has underscored the objectionable passages.

We would be in favor of making the Cornell rule even more rigorous than it is, and then of enforcing it with all necessary rigor. We have had occasion to look over college composi tions which, in their language, were discreditable not only to the students, but to the examiners who expressed approval of them.

The students of universities ought to be ed with the utmost precision in the use of the English language, the conquering language of our times.

The Arrest of the Republican National Executive Committee in 1888. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In her desperate efforts to outdo Pittsburgh in bidding for the next Republican National Conventiand at the same time cover up her own shame, the Windy City is vociferously denying the story that her police in 1888 broke into the room where the Repub lican National Executive Committee was sittly lican National Executive Committee was sitting and arrested every member of that distinguished body. I called on B. F. Jones at his office in this city and asked him about the story, which originally came from New York. [It was printed exclusively in To

H. F. Jones, it will be remembered, was National Chairman of the Republican Committee in 1888, and cognizant of all that occurred in that famous bod The ex-Chairman was disinclined to talk at any length; in fact, flatly refused to do so. To my plain uestion, however: "Did the Chicago police break into the Freently

Committee room in 1888 and place the members of that body under arrest?" he answered: Yes, the story is true. I am amaged that it should have come out after all these years, but it is true."

The Beauty of the Autumn Woods. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wish to thank you

for the exquisite pleasure which I derived from reading in to-day's edition your description of the falling leaves entitled "The Woodland Carpet," and I won-dered how many there were who would take the time out of the hustle and bustle of every-day life and refresh their souls and add new life to the lody by taking William Cullen Bryant's advice to "go out into the open fields and list to nature's teaching." But while your description of the carpet was beautiful, there is still another way to see the full splendor of the leaves before they become a part of the wonderful mosalc underneath; that is to see the clear blue au. tumn sky through the leaves, yellow as gold and with their numbers untouched, of the swamp mapie which of all foliage in the sutumn to me is the finest, and which I can never view without a quickening of the heart beats, which humbly and grate fully utter an unspoken thanks for being alive. BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 4.

Demosthence Outdone.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Perish Demos thenes on the crown; perish Cicero against Catiline perish Webster's reply to Hayne; and henceforth for ever let your alleged oration of McCarty nominating Hale for constable stand as the unapproached and unapproachable acme of cloquence! Yours truly BROOKLYN, Nov. 4. WILLIAM H. HALE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The poem which

Honor to Whom Honor.

appears in your issue of to day headed " A Song of the Sea" (from the New York Tribune) was written about eight years ago by a friend of mine, Dr. W. H. Drun mond of Montreal, and has appeared in print several times tefore, though with the scene located on Lac St. Pierre, and not take Champlain, as in your copy. The author's title was "Lac St. Pierre" or "The Wreck of the Jules La Plante." It is regarded in Canada as the eleverest example ever written of French-Canadan English as spoken by the habitants. Yours truly, As OLD MONTERALES. Nov. 3.

Three More Bs. To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: I have it. It was um, Roosevelt, and Revenge.

A Big Price for Water, in Kentucky. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Madison, Ind., Nov. 1.—Water is so scarce in this see tion of the country that it is being hauled over twenty miles back in Kentucky, where it readily sells for \$1

A Bangerous Disease.

State Democracy is gone, Cuckno life so fleet is, It died of the nephelo-Cleveland coccygitis.

Was Albert Ground. A WORD IN BEHALF OF SERVANTS. Some of the Trinis Working Women Have

to Contend With. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Among all the various subjects that are agitating th public mind at the present time, there is one that I would like to bring before your notice, and that is the difficulty of respectable domestic help in getting into any settled occupation, also in believing the words of their em ployers. A servant woman calls at an intellience office and pays \$1 for a situation to be provided for her. That is her entrance fee only. Then she has to pay extra in proportion to the salary she receives, when suited. The owner of the office receives her and puts her into com-

munication with a lady who is requiring help. In the course of the interview the lady tells her what her duties are to be, and engages with her for a certain amount of salary to do a certain branch of work. Her references are taken up and the strictest investigation made. Then arrangements are made as to when her duties are to begin. When the day arrives that she is to commence her duties on she finds,

Then arrangements are made as to when her duties are to begin. When the day arrives that she is to commence her@uties on she finds, to her surprise, that the lady has engaged three or four on the same terms, and another has stepped in, or perhaps she may be the first that has arrived, and finds that instead of requiring her for the position she engaged her for she is required to do something altogether for she is required to do something altogether for eign, and that she is totally unable to do: consequently the position has to be given up before she commences. She returns to the intelligence office and mentions her disappointment, but the office keeper refuses to refund her money, but offers to find her another position and keeps her there until the limited time is up, then charges her another fee for the use of the office, so that it appears that ladies are going from office to office only to keep up the intelligence bureaus.

A case came before my notice a few days ago of a servant girl who had been beater black and blue by a master for refusing to do work that she did not understand and did not engage to do. Ladies are also growing very fastidious in their choice of a servant. They must have rosy cheeks and good teeth to answer the door or take out the children. A dark style of servant suits the furniture of others better, and they must have a good figure and carry their hands nicely, forgetting they had just taken them out of a scrubbing pail before answering the door. A servant with spectacles is utterly debarred, employers forgetting that servants eyes are as liable to need attention as any other. The work of two women is now put upon one to curtail expenses, but it must be as carfully done as when two were hired. The consequence is a month is as long as a woman can stand it, and she has to leave to recruit her strength. If she begins to look old and worn, she is not wanted on any terms, but at the same time she must be experienced, forgetting that old heads cannot grow on young shoulders. Again, if she

MR. CARTER'S TWO HATS. One Is for Service East and the Other for

West of the Eighty-eighth Meridian. From the Chicago Record.

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, member of the United States Senate from Montana and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, wears two hats. The change is made when he crosses the 85th meridian of the complexion of a dun-colored mule, and carries around the crown outside a strap of leatner, which may be tightened or let out to accommodate the alterations in Senator Carter's head. That is the hat he wears in Montana, where he is one of the boys, drinks his whiskey straight, chews plug tobacco, greases his boots, and uses double negatives and other bad grammar. But as he crosses the 88th meridian this hat is folded upcarefully and tucked away in the pocket of his gripsack, so that he may resume it when he reaches the same point on his next journey west-ward. At the same time Mr. Carter folds up his frontier manners and lays them aside to keep until they are needed again.

His other bat is a sleek and glossy example of the ovepipe variety, cut after the pattern of that which the Duke of Mariborough will wear at his wedding This he only wears in the East, when he puts on a bold face, white shirt, and his manners are those of a pros-perous New York banker. While he wears this hat he shaves and has his boots polished every day, he ab stains from chewing tobacco, snokes expensive cigars, and his vocabulary is gauged to the Boston standard. But once in a while Senator Carter gets tired of the frills and formalities that go with his silk hat and takes a night off. He releases himself entirely fro his eminently respectable obligations and relaxes all over. He gets out his old dun-colored hat, puts on common-looking overcost, dulis the polish upon his boots with a wet towel, shoves his necktle around ur shirt, gets a big plug of tobacco, and leaves the gilded hat's of the Holland, Walderf, and Fifth Avenue ho tels and goes to a cheap chop house where you can buy a plain but wholesome dinner for forty cents and most of the patrons cat with their knives. I me the Senator there the other evening, and to my in gulry he responded: by gosh, I've been high-toned as long as I can

stand it, and I'm layin' off to night." A City Built Over a Subterranean Lake.

From the St. Louis Republic.
Wichita, Kan., Nov. 1.—The singular discovery has as been made that the city of Wichita is built abov a subterranean lake. A prospect well is being drilled at the expense of the city to find out whether coal, oil, or gas is within reach. To the surprise of all, except a few old citizens who have for years entertained the pet theory that Wichita was built upon what they were pleased to term a floating island, it was found hat underneath the city is a sheet of water thirty-five

feet in depth. The striking of this great body of water at the point selected by the committee for making the investiga-tion is no accident. This is the third well sunk in Sedgwick county that has revealed this condition The drill, after reaching the bottom of the lake, struck a stratum of blue clay of such firm consistency as to render it impossible for water to flow through it The flow of water, when the lake was struck, wa strong that it was impossible for the pumps to have the least effect. Water tight tubing has been put down through the lake and buried firmly in the clay. This completely shus out the great flow of water, and the contractor will make rapid progress from this time on. The well will go down to a depth of 3,500 feet if nothing of a valuable nature is found this side of that distance.

Geologists connected with several Eastern colleges are watching the progress of the investigation with

Close-grained, Variegated, Admirable, From the Ensiness Journal

What a bright, close grained, variegated, altogeth admirable newspaper is The New York Sen: I have worked on newspapers, dailies, weeklies, monthlies, for nineteen years, and have never missed reading it a day unless I was deep in the woods whipping a trout stream, the next best thing, by the way, to The Sex, When I had charge of the night desk of another New York daily, we all sized up things by The Scs. "That was a good story of yours, Johnson, almost as good as The Sun'a." was high praise. It was the same in the offices of other great dailies. I can feel yet the great big lump that jumped into my threat when our "Governor" sent for me to come to his private office and said: "Well, young man, you beat THE SUN Yesterday; the others were nowhere."

A Negro Planter's Ten Crop.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean, MEMPHS, Nov. 2.—Burrell Bond, a negro and egslave, now a prosperous planter, brought 300 pounds tea to was property of the total and placed it on sale. The fea was grown by Bonu on his plantation in the St. Francis basin, Arkannas. Two years ago Bond bought the seed in New Orleans and planted it. The crop last year was good, but this year the yield was fine. The tea was tested by local experts and pronounced to be of a good grade. Bond will engage extensively in its cuitivation next year. He has made arrange ments with a negro who can read to read to him sev-eral papers on tea culture. It is the first domestic tea raised in the State of Arkansas and the first ever put on this market.

From the Indianopolis Journal.
"Wasn't the bride delightfully timid?"
"Very. She was even shy ten years when it came to giving her ago,"

GEN. BARLOW AND GEN. GORDON.

Their Meeting on the Field of Gettysburg and Fifteen Years After. In addressing an audience in Indianapolis on the evening of Oct. 31 last, Gen. John B. Gor.

don told anew this incident of his experience in the battle of Gettysburg:

don told anew this incident of his experience in the battle of Gettysburg:

"As I rode over the gory field I found a Major-General of the Union army lying as if lifeless, with the broiling sun shining upon his face. I had seen him fall, and as I rode by I dismounted from my horse and gave him water. A bullet had struck his spinal column and had paralyzed him. I tild not suppose that he could last an hour, and ordered a litter to have him carried to the rear. As I stooped down beside him he hade me take from his side pocket some letters, which I found were from his wite. As his eye, strained with suffering, rested for the last time, as he supposed, on the beloved signature he said:

"General, if you live through this war and meet my wife, Mr., Francis C. Barlow, remember to tell her that you saw me. Tell her that you saw me. Tell her that you saw me fall and tint I fell fighting at the front. Tell her I freely gave my life for my country, but that my one unuterable grief is that I must go without looking into her sweet face. Where is she? I asked. Yery near me, he said. 'She is with Gen. Meades forces. And as he spoke I was touched by a peculiar sympathy, for she who bears with me the dangers and the privations of the camp, hovering like an angel of protection and of inspiration to duty. I replied that if I lived through the conflict I would notify his wife in accordance with his request. At the instant he battle ceased I sent a note to the wife, not telling her that he was dead, as I believed,

and of inspiration to duty. I replied that if I lived through the conflict I would notify his wife in accordance with his request. At the instant the battle ceased I sent a note to the wife, not telling her that he was dead, as I believed, but that he was desperately wounded and a prisoner in my nands. I told her she could have safe escort through my lines to see and attend her husband. And she soon arrived. Early next morning the battle was renewed, and then, in that hasty retreat, I thought no more of the gallant Barlow.

"The was progressed and ended, and, strangely enough, Barlow recovered. He saw in the newspapers that a Confederate Gen. Gordon, bearing my own name and initials, and who was a cousin of mine, had been killed, and so be thought I was dead. Fifteen years later I was invited one evening to take dinner at the house of a friend in Washington and was informed that I would meet Gen. Barlow. That fact did not impress itself upon my mind, for was not Gen. Barlow dead? Had I not left him dying in his blood-stained bed of clover? Gen. Harlow had a similar reflection about Gen. Gordon, As we were sitting at the table Iasked Gen. P.-rlow:

"Are you related to the Gen. Barlow who was killed at Getty-burg?"

"Are you related to the Gen. Gordon who killed me?

Are you related to the Gen. Gordon who killed m killed me?
"I am the man,' I said. The scene which followed beggars description. Truth, indeed, is stranger than fiction. But it is not strange that the friendship born in the midst of battle is more sucred because of the circumstances."

AGAINST MARGARET MATHER.

Her Husband Begins Suit for Divorce-The Accusations in the Case. From the Chicago Tribune.

If Margaret Mather Pabst, the once noted actress, who after three years of retirement and quiet home life suddenly achieved notoriety by horsewhipping her husband on the public street, ever recovers her health, she will be seen on the stage again. Such, at Teast, it is the general belief, will be the outcome of the suit for divorce which will be begun in a few days by

her husband, Col. Gustave Pabst. It has been common talk ever since the torsewhipping escapade of a month ago to-day Col. Pabst would bring suit for divorce, so when it was announced this afternoon preliminary proceedings in the divorce suit were comnenced, and Col. Pabst had retained as his attorney A. L. L. Smith of the law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas to look after his interests, it occasioned little surprise. Mr. Smith to-night refused to discuss the case, However, he admitted the suit for divorce will be because.

Mr. Smith to-night refused to discuss the case, However, he admitted the suit for divorce will be brought.

It was reported Mr. and Mrs. Pabst had arrived at an understanding and had agreed to a peaceable separation. This, however, is denied by their friends, and from another source it is learned the horsewhipping episode was the last straw, and the divorce will be asked on the grounds of incompatibility of temperament.

At the home of Mrs. Pabst a Franciscan sister, who is engaged as a nurse for Mrs. Pabst, said to-night: "Mrs. Pabst is suffering from nervous prostration and is in such a precarious condition if any one was to disturb her it might result fatally. She does not know anything about this divorce proceeding."

She said it is possible Mrs. Pabst may never recover her health and all knowledge of anything which would aggravate her was kept from her. So far as she knew no summons in the case had been left at the house.

Col. Pabst is out of the city and his family refuses to discuss the affair. Gen, Horatio C, King, a New York attorney, has been retained to represent Mrs. Pabst.

Up to within a shert time ago Col. and Mrs. Pabst were to all appearances the most loving couple on earth. They were often seen together, and Mrs. Pabst completely won her way to the heart of her husband's mother. But she was not received in society. She bore the estracism patiently for a while, hooling time would obliterate the prejudice against her.

The bitterest pill she had to swallow was that

rate the prejudice against her.

The bitterest pill she had to swallow was that her sisters-in-law did not receive her. This nettled her. Then rumors of domestic bickerings began to float among the gossips. It was said she had a violent temper, and the climax came a month ago when she horsewhipped her husband here. husband because he said he would go to an en-tertainment where the husband of one of the women who had cut her socially was to sing.

It is understood the exhibition she made of herself at the time and the humiliation to which she subjected the family was more than Capt. Pabst could stand and he laid down the law to his son in no uncertain manner. It is said he gave him one of two courses to pursue: To choose between his actress wife and his family and future hopes, and that Col. Pabst chose the latter horn of the dilemma. isband because he said he would go to an

Explosive Indiana Cider.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From the St. Lowis Globe-Democrat.

Brazil., Ind., Nov. 1.—Joseph V. Ayer was badly injured last night by the explosion of atin can filled with cider. The can formerly contained mineral water. Mr. Ayer's family complained that the cider made them ill, and he went down in the cellar with a lighted match to examine it. As soon as the top of the can was unscrewed the explosion followed. He was terribly injured about the head and face, and it is feared his eyes are destroyed.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Of 73 religious communities in the diocese of Paris only 28 have refused to pay the new tax imposed. Frigate Captain Dougnac, the senior member of the Legion of Honor, died recently at La Clofat, at the age of 95.

An old gentleman of Odesan has left a million roubles apiece to four nieces on condition that they work for lifteen months as chambermaids, cooks, or farm servants. Chiua is about to establish a new foreign university at Tientsin, where science, civil electrical, and me chanical engineering, mining, and law will be taught

by foreign professors. Cheret is giving Paris a free open air exhibition of his posters, a hundred of which are shown on the boards that temporarily enclose the corner of the Rus Taithout and the Boulevard des Italiens.

Count Lippe, a canon of the Vienna Cathedral, has gone to Rome, bearing a beautiful brocaded robe pre sented to the Virgin of Loreto by the Archduch Maria Theresa and a purse of 100,000 golden ducata the gift of the Austrian nobility to the Pope.

Flogging as a pulshment for girls is what the Lon don School Board wants to introduce into the in dustrial schools. A short time ago it was considering the advisability of turning out the school teachers who did not agree with its theories of religious in

In spite of Prof. Albert's philippic against teaching vomen medicine, Vienna's first woman doctor, Georgina von Roth, has been admitted to practice, has had the oath administered to her, and 1 inted physician to the Imperial School for officers' daughters.

Women can no longer ride the bicycle in St. Peters burg streets. The only woman to whom permission was granted by the police a few weeks ago has failed off her machine, burting herself so hadly that she had to be taken to the hospital, and the police will insue no more permits.

Ole Bull is to have a statute at Bergen, his native

town, \$25,000 having been subscribed for the purpose, part of it in the United States. At Caristiania King Harald Hardrande, the last of the Vikings, who was killed at Stamford Bridge fighting against the English Barol i, is also to have a statue.

Denmark's deep-sea exploring expedition to the coasts of Iceland and Greenland has returned. Bad weather interfered seriously with the scientific work, but the ingolf took soundings from Iceland to Cape Farewell, the greatest depth found being 1,870 fa and secured much rediogical material. The Ingolf will be sent out again next automer.

Near the Colosseum and the Baths of Titus, at Rome, in the VIa Delle Sette Sale, 26 feet below the surin the Via Delie Sette Sale, 26 feet below the sur-face, an entire Roman house has been unearthed, with black and white mosate floors and polychrome decorations on the walls, like those in the house of Livia, on the Paiatine. It seems to have been the real-dence of the prosfectus with. Near the Forum large private baths have been discovered at a depth of 16 feet, with passages paved with large blocks of basals like those in the Via Sacra. like those in the Via Sacra.

Don't run the risk of your Cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your Cold at once with the help of fir. D. Jayne's Expectorant a good healing medicine for all Coughs, fore Lungs and Turoat.—Adia.